

of being away for the Union, he
at slavery was the real cause, and
would be his freedom. I asked him
gro slaves comprehended this fact,
they surely did. It was a hard

A Snake Adventure.
Franklin (N. C.) Courier.
 * * * While walking through a path from Terry's Church she saw a large snake coming towards her; it very naturally frightened her, and she ran with all her speed (she was only 17 years of age), and the snake ritht after her. Very soon she came to a small creek that crosses the path and cousin "Sally Dillard" like a fish leapt out and bit the snake about the neck as she reached the bank of the creek, and cousin Sally then wound herself around her in a manner to tight for comfort. She seized it by the throat with one hand and with the other drew her knife from her pocket, which she opened with her teeth, and cut off his snake's head.

MONEY AND CO

talking about the writing of sublimation in my
 book. To Mr. Rueschman—This could not, I think, have oc-
 curred in my hearing without my being cognizant of it.
 GEORGE W. UHLER.
 George W. Uhler then took the stand, and deposed:
 have resided in Brooklyn since 1813, and am an
 owner of the house in which the late Mr. Rueschman
 was the owner of Monlon's house. In 1870 and 1871, I
 was my tenant for three or four years. In the first
 of 1871 I visited his house, and was in the parlor,
 or a vicinal room, at the time of the hearing there-
 in; and it there before the last of January 1871. Most-
 left my house on the 1st of May, 1871.
 Pre-examined: I cannot say if there was more
 than one person present at the time of the hearing
 of Mr. Tilton there. I cannot say if I saw the
 witness of Mr. Tilton there. I am positive this was not
 seen on the portrait but that it was Beecher's. I think
 that I saw the portrait in 1868, but I cannot tell if
 I saw the portrait before or after that time.

"Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had not given him the opportunity to "get in a word ever since we wed." During a two hours' ride behind the little bay nag, in the crystal wagon, "are ye realishin' eddies," said he, "or are ye like my son-in-law, who knowin' your chieftain's like my son-in-law, says there?" "Shure and it's because they're red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget. "Faith, and a better reason than that, mavourneen. Because there is one of them sich side of a nag's head."

[illegible]

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The Chicago Tribune.

The information comes from Washington that certain politicians are inclined to regard

In another column we print this week an interesting but painful account of the reappearance of the grasshopper plague in the West. The prospect for this year's success of our Western farmers is not encouraging. It is to be hoped frost, rain, or something else, will destroy these pests, but already they have done considerable damage to the crops. Last winter, in numerous public addresses to the people for the relief of Kansas and Nebraska, Gen. Baughman expressed the belief that the grasshoppers would be

GRANT'S successful career, by having induced GRANT, by personal persuasion, to remain with the army at the time when the latter was temporarily under a cloud. Had Gen. GRANT retired from the front on leave, as he intended, he might have dropped out of sight; as it was he yielded to SHERMAN'S advice, remained with the army, was soon promoted to the command, and made his career. SHERMAN also gives to GRANT full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vicksburg, and says that "No Commanding General of an army ever made mistakes and

Having solved their cotton, they naturally applied the proceeds to the purchase of such commodities as they did not produce themselves, but of which they stood in need. These embodied the long list of protected manufactures. They were not at liberty to buy these, there being no other cheaper source. When they proposed to buy one article, they discovered that upon the imported article there was a duty of 35 per cent in gold, besides other expenses equaling 5 per cent more; when they turned to the American cloth they discovered that the price of the American cloth was advanced 35 per cent in gold, and to an almost equal price with the foreign quality imported cloth. It therefore made no difference whether they purchased the foreign or domestic manufacture,—they paid the tax about the same. So, when they came to purchase woollen goods, especially articles of women's wear, boots and

Our reports of the present localities of the grasshoppers show that Missouri is completely overrun with them. They have left no wheat fields bare, have stripped the fruit trees of leaves, buds, and blossoms, and swept even the grass from the pastures, so that the cattle and horses are starving. The farmers are panic-stricken. The cattle are dying. Even the earth in flower-pots has been unseparated clouds of them. "And yet no power cometh to help us." The sprouting heads of grain in Nebraska have already been stripped bare to the earth. Millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance, and millions yet remain in the ground to come forth and multiply thousands in the next plighting as Nebraska and Kansas. However the grasshoppers may happen to leave the chinch-bugs are waiting for, which do not have a very hopeful outlook for the corn. From Northwestern Iowa comes the same story; also from various portions of Minnesota. The prospect, therefore, is simply pitiable, and full of distress and discouragement to the farmer. The only element of destruction is the army of locusts. Their provision, however, is so abundant that they are unable to materially reduce their ravages. The locusts cannot alter the situation by changing the crops, for nothing yet of a vegetable character has been discovered that the grass-

In 1855, having been tendered by President Pierce the mission to Spain, which he declined, he retired from Congress. In 1856, however, he was, somewhat unexpectedly, nominated by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati as candidate for Vice-President. He had up to that time considered one of the young men of which Douglas was the acknowledged leader, and his nomination was considered as an offset and a concession to the young Democracy for the defeat of DOUGLAS and the nomination of BRECHMAN. This nomination, however, and subsequent election, were understood as evidences that C. BRECHMAN's friendship for DOUGLAS was subordinate to his own aim to be President. It was supposed to be a sacrifice on the part of Douglas to the affections of the Democratic party. He was elected Vice-President, and presided with great dignity and fairness in the Senate.

accepted all concessions. He the motive which he made no ordinary sacrifice in joining the ranks of the Union army. He was a man of high position, enjoying the confidence of his own nation, he was in a strong position. He was young, and universally popular. If he joined the Confederacy hoping to gain distinction, the movement was a failure. The Confederacy had no honors to confer which might not be gained by others more distinguished than himself. In the Confederacy he would be a soldier and not a secondary position. Neither as a soldier nor as a statesman did the Confederacy offer him any compensation for that which he was to surrender. Nor could he plead what so many others pleaded,—even what Gen. Lee offered him,—“allegiance to Kentucky, he was obliged to do.” However, he loved his country, had refused to swear any oath to secede in both branches of the National Congress; and, therefore, in joining the Confederacy he had violated that allegiance which, in the Southern section, was claimed to overrule all others.

an investigation take place.

It is now probable that the Brannan case will be submitted to the jury by the last of June. Messrs. FRANKS and PORTER, who sum up for the defendant, will occupy about five days; Mr. BRACE, who alone will speak for the plaintiff, will perhaps consume three days more; and it is announced that Judge NIXON's charge will take, probably, a day and a half. Altogether the case will have occupied about two weeks. The question, in the event a trial will be allowed, is whether the jury agrees upon a verdict? It may be that they will be prepared to render a verdict immediately, or within the time usually allotted to ordinary juries in ordinary cases; but this is not likely. If they are as divided in sentiment as the public, and have been as much confused by the mass of conflicting evidence they have heard, it is not so much to expect a unanimous agreement upon a verdict either way. Now it is usual to hold a jury together for a day and night when they are unable to agree on a verdict which has only lasted a day or two. If this is taken as a fair proportion of the time which a jury should have for deliberation, when the jury in the Brannan case ought to

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